THE MYSORE ADMINISTRATION.

THE DEWAN'S ADDRESS TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE.

The following is the full text of the English address delivered by Mr. C. Ranga Charlu, C. I. E., Dewan of Mysore, at the annual meeting of the representative ryots and merchants of Mysore on the 26th October 1882 :—

This is the second annual meeting of the representatives of the people before whom it will be my privilege to lay, by command of His Highness the Maharaja, the important facts connected with the administration of the Province during the past year, and the measures proposed to be carried out in the year to come. It is gratifying to find that since His Highness the Maharaja initiated this popular measure, the Government of India have resolved upon a comprehensive scheme for extending self-government in local matters throughout the British Territories in India. Their Despatch of the 8th May, 1882, which contains their orders on the subject, may, from its earnestness of purpose, its liberal views, and far-seeing statesmanship, be truly regarded as introducing a new era in Indian Administration. The universal satisfaction with which it has been received throughout Southern India, and, I believe, in other parts of India also, is proof of the appreciation of the boon by the people, and refutes the assumption often made that they are not yet prepared for self-government. If the spread of any high degree of education among the great mass of the people were to be insisted upon as a *sine qua non*, we may have to wait for ever ; meanwhile every year under an autocratic system of Government will find the people less fit for representative institutions. The sprinkling of educated men who are sure to be found in these representative bodies will serve for all purposes of leading and guiding ; but what is required in the great body of the representatives is common sense and practical views, such as characterized your discussions on the occasion of our last meeting, and which are sure to be possessed by men of ordinary knowledge engaged in industrial and other useful occupations. The real education for self-government can only be acquired by the practical exercise of representative functions and responsibilities under the guidance, as observed by the Government of India, of officers possessed of administrative tact and directive energy, and evincing an earnest interest in the success of the experiment. The success in different parts of the country will vary, not so much according to the spread of English education, as according to the strength with which village communal ideas still subsist amongst the people. The defects which would require to be guarded against in the working of these representative bodies are a tendency to fall into apathy, and the growth of a factious spirit ; but these could be successfully overcome by the counsel and exhortations of the District officer evincing an earnest interest in the success of the measure. It cannot be too often impressed on the representatives that in the discharge of the important functions entrusted to them, they are expected to evince a true public spirit, and to be actuated by considerations not of any personal wants or grievances, or of even those of any particular caste or section of the community only, but by considerations of the interest of the public at large. It cannot, however, be concealed that the Government officers themselves require as much education in the matter as the less informed representatives of the people. And earnestness on their part to promote the public interest, not to mention considerations of personal distinction and importance, begets a desire to devise and carry out what appear to them useful works ; and this is not unnaturally followed by intolerance of difference of opinion or opposition from others. These have to give way to the higher qualities of a patient and watchful interest in the proceedings of others, which they must be content to guide and direct by advice and suggestions without any abatement of their earnestness to promote the public interests. District officers have to be strongly imbued with the idea that in municipal and other matters the public interests are better served by diffusing sound ideas on the subject amongst the people, and thereby

inducing them to work out the results for themselves, than by the Government doing the work for them. Though the objects arrived at may not thereby be accomplished so promptly and successfully as by Government agency, the result will be enduring, and will have a spreading influence amongst the people, and will be less subject to those changes which often characterize the improvements initiated by public officers.

I have been led to this digression, not only because the question is of the greatest importance to all India, but the discussions which are taking place in the various Presidencies are of service to us in maturing our own schemes in connection with the subject. I have to confess that beyond initiating the larger measure of this representative assembly, we have not as yet done anything to improve the constitution of our Municipalities and Local Fund Boards. The subject has been delayed, partly owing to the heavy work which devolved on the Government in reorganizing the various departments of the administration, and partly from a desire to place the question before this assembly for consideration. When the general principles are decided upon, I assure you that no time will be lost in giving effect to them. That the question is attended with difficulties will be apparent from the divergent views entertained, not only by the several Local Governments and public officers consulted, but also by the native associations and native gentlemen who have as yet expressed their views. The discussions on the subject cannot be considered to have as yet closed, nor the Government measures to have assumed a definite and practical form. Even that distinguished exponent of native public opinion, the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, have put forth some proposals which cannot be considered to be altogether free from objection. They urge that the District Local Fund Boards should be presided over by the Magistrate-Collector of the District, not taking sufficient account of the farseeing objection raised to it by the Government of India, on the ground that the free expression of opinion by the Board is apt to be checked by the overshadowing influence of the District officer when he presides over its proceedings, and of the unseemly collision between him and the members of the Board which may arise when the latter are independent enough to express opinions not in accord with those of the President. The proceedings of the Board in the important matters of public interest which are to be entrusted to them will, doubtless, require the guidance and supervision of the District officer, but such control, as observed by the Government of India, will be better exercised from outside without any loss to his prestige. The Sarvajanik Sabha, in making the above suggestion, must have been influenced by the apprehension of a non-official Board not being able to manage the Local Fund Works without the active co-operation of the Collector. This only points to the necessity of a separation of functions which will be hereafter adverted to. The Sabha also urge a separate representation in the Board for the educated classes. This does not seem to me to be the proper view to be taken of the position of the educated classes in the country, who are expected to mingle with the general public on common ground, and endeavour to influence and guide them. Educational status, in the absence of property, may entitle a person to a vote along with others in the election of the members of the Board, but it cannot be desirable that the educated classes should seek a separate representation in the Board.

I now come to the proposals which I have to lay before you for our own Province. I must first point out that we have proceeded here upon lines somewhat different from those now proposed to be followed by the Government of India. We thought that a Representative Assembly, like the one in which we are now met, formed of the leading members of the District population, coming in direct communication with the Government, and discussing and exercising an influence on its administrative measures, would be a desirable preliminary to the strengthening of Representative Institutions in Municipalities and Districts. The representatives thus brought in direct communication with the Government will carry back with them to the Districts a higher status, and a higher tone and sense of responsibility to guide them and their fellow-members on the Municipal and Local Fund Boards, and to encourage them in the discharge of their duties under the varying influences of different District officers. Moreover, there seems no reason why the influence of public opinion should be confined to Municipal and Local Fund affairs, important as they are; and why it should not be brought to bear upon the various administrative measures of the Government in which the people are equally interested, such as the working of the Police, the

Magistracy, the administration of justice, and the various branches of the Revenue Administration, and Financial, and all other matters, excepting those which political considerations may render it necessary to withhold from the public. The moderation and practical good sense which characterized your discussions on the occasion of our first meeting last year, and the several measures of useful and necessary reform which resulted from them, induce me to place a high value on the practical views of the people on matters immediately affecting their interests, as contrasted with mere theoretical ideas. I venture, therefore, to submit that the liberal measures in regard to self-government now inaugurated by the Government of India would be incomplete if the elective Municipal and Local Fund Boards created by them were not further utilized, whether by way of deputing a certain number of members to the Legislative Councils of the Local Governments, or in some other way, as the exponents of public opinion on public matters entitled to respectful consideration from Government.

In considering the constitution of Municipal and Local Fund Boards, it will be useful to have regard to the distinction between Administrative and Executive functions. Representative bodies are eminently fitted for the former, but they would labor under great disadvantages if charged with the executive work. In the smaller Municipalities with limited income and expenditure, there will not be difficulty in leaving the entire administration, both administrative and executive, to the Municipal Boards; but in large Municipalities, like those of Bangalore and Mysore, involving various important interests, with a large income, and requiring extensive establishments to administer Municipal affairs with efficiency, as well as in regard to Local Fund Boards whose works extend over wide areas, a separation of the administrative from executive functions will be necessary to ensure success. The former may be placed entirely in the hands of the Representative Boards, subject to the control of the Government, but the Government officers or other paid officers possessed of the requisite training and appointed or appointed, or approved by the Government, must continue to be largely employed in the executive portion of the work. As regards the collection of the Local Fund revenue, it must be a mere waste of money to employ separate agency for it, when an extensive Government agency spreading through the whole Province already exists for the collection of the Government revenue, and can continue to be at the sametime employed in the collection of the Local Fund revenue, with efficiency and without conflict of authority, whilst, as regards the execution of works, the existing Government agency will be found far more efficient than any whom the Local Fund Boards could separately employ. Considering that the Government are interested in the Local Fund Works equally with the people, there is no reason why the Government agency should not be continued to be employed on them so long as they are held responsible to the Local Fund Boards, as well as to the Government, for their work. Indeed, with the large salaries and prospects of promotion by regular grades, and of pensions commanded by the Government service it will be extremely difficult for the Local Fund Boards to provide themselves with a separate agency commanding equal status and sense of respectability, however otherwise desirable it might be. At all events, the existing Government agency should not be withdrawn until it could be gradually replaced by other equally efficient agency; but even where a separate agency could be employed, as in some of the larger Municipalities, it will be necessary that the controlling executive officers, in order to give them a better status and sense of responsibility, should be appointed by the Government, though with the consent of the Municipalities and Local Fund Boards concerned, being subject to removal or transfer, either at the instance of the Government, or of a large majority of the Board for sufficient reasons. The District officer would occupy the position of the immediate controller of the executive and of a referree, arbiter, and guide between the Boards and the Executive Officers.

As regards any objections on the score of this separation of work diminishing the importance, and consequently the interest of the members of the Board, I have only to observe that administrative functions comprise by far the most important part of other duties, and can be enlarged to any extent, according to requirements. They will comprise the determination of the taxes to be raised, their rates, the mode of collection, the remissions to be granted, and the hearing of any appeals in regard to these matters, the framing of the Budget of Receipts and Expenditure, the sanction of estimates for individual works, and even the manner of carrying out the

works, inclusive of the disposal of contracts for them on competition, and generally the initiation and direction of all measures connected with the Department. These functions they could discharge at periodical meetings, and by means of Managing Committees appointed from amongst themselves without altogether taking away from their private occupations, they being paid their travelling and other expenses. If they were to undertake anything more, they or any managing members of their body would require to be converted into regular salaried officers, which cannot be desirable, as it would destroy the representative character of these Boards. The members will, for the first few years at least, be better trained for their responsibilities by thus confining themselves to administrative functions, free from the corrupting influences of executive work. And the arrangement will possess the great advantage of at once introducing a system of real self-government in local matters on a sure and safe footing with freedom for the future enlargement of their functions, so as to embrace executive work if they are found capable of taking it into their own hands hereafter.

Thus arranged, there can be no objection, and it will be proper that the whole of the members of the Municipal and Local Fund Boards should be elected by the people. In Municipalities, the number of members for each Mohalla or Division of the town being fixed, they will be elected by the votes of the house-owners and other resident in the division and paying Municipal taxes above a certain amount ; and similarly, as regards the District Local Fund Boards, the number of members for each Taluk being fixed, they will be appointed by the votes of the land-holders in the Taluk paying Local cess above a certain amount ; additional votes in both cases being allowed to those whose contributions to the Municipal and Local Fund revenues are large.

The Government may reserve to themselves the power of appointing, when considered necessary, two or three members, either from amongst their officers, or from non-official persons as the exponents of their views ; but the system of Government appointing by nomination half or one-third of the entire number of members, seems uncalled for, and is objectionable, as it occasions invidious distinction in the status of the members, and weakens the moral effect of the elective system. The Government ought not to seek to secure a majority in the Board to carry out their views. It would suffice to reserve to it the power of overruling the proceedings of the Board, or of suspending their functions when they are found not to work satisfactorily. The various Departmental heads in the District or in the Municipal Towns will be at liberty to set forth their views to the Board, either in person at its meetings, or by letter, and the District officer may at any time call a meeting of the Board for the purpose ; but they will have no voice in the proceedings of the meeting. The members of the Board should be allowed to appoint their Chairman or President either from amongst their number, or from outside, and should further have authority to appoint such Managing Committees from amongst their number for the conduct of the administrative work both at the District Head-Quarters and in the several Taluks.

As regards the work which would devolve on these Boards, what constitutes Municipal affairs is sufficiently understood, and its cost is defrayed from the revenues assigned to Municipalities which can hereafter be altered as required. The District Local Fund Boards may undertake the charge of all the Roads, generally, (Government confining itself to the Railways,) of elementary Education, of minor Hospitals and Dispensaries, ferries, cattle-pounds, chuttrums and musafarkhanas, and such other local matters as may be entrusted to them hereafter, the cost being defrayed from the Local cesses and Ferry and Pound collections, aided by such contribution as the Government may be able to make from its general revenues. The conservancy of Tanks and Irrigation works, as well as of the Government buildings, will continue to be managed by the Government through the District officers.

It only remains to notice the nature and extent of the control to be reserved by the Government. All works above a certain amount will, as at present, require the previous sanction of the Government. The raising of loans, the levy of new taxes, the alienation of Municipal property, matters involving religious questions or affecting the public peace should, as indicated in the Despatch of the Government of India, be also referred for the orders and sanction of the Government ; but the Boards should also be called upon to furnish to the District officer copies of all their proceedings, and their accounts ; and the Government should, for the present at least, have the

power to vote and set aside any proceedings of the Board. The power will, however, be exercised only by the Government, the District officer having simply authority to suspend any proceedings, pending a representation to the Government. Government should also be at liberty, in the event of continued neglect of duty on the part of the Board, or of its not working satisfactorily, to suspend the Board temporarily, and get its work done by other agency.

If the above principles meet with general approval they will be worked out in greater detail, and embodied in a regulation to be passed by the Government. And it is in contemplation to introduce simultaneously the equally desirable measure of constituting Benches of Magistrates, composed of non-officials, for the administration of criminal justice in petty matters in the larger towns.

Having taken up so much of your time with the above important question, I must be brief in my notice of the other subjects which I have to place before you.

The extensive reductions of establishments which had to be made to relieve the financial embarrassments of the Province, were referred to in last year's address. These reductions are still in progress, but will be shortly completed, when I shall be in a position to place before you the savings effected in a complete form. The further reductions which are proposed to be made are briefly as follows :—

The Taluks of Gudibanda, Sidlaghatta, Betmangala, Devanhalli, Koratagere, Budihal, Kankuppa, Lakvalli and Narsipur are to be abolished, placing Deputy Amildars, combining the functions of the Amildar and the Police Inspector, at the Head-Quarters of the abolished Taluks.

The two Districts of Chitaldroog and Hassan are also to be abolished. The former District, with the exception of the Davangere Taluk, to be transferred to Shimoga, will be added to the Tumkur District; but in reality will be administered by an Assistant Commissioner of ability and promise with almost independent powers, but unencumbered with the charge of a Treasury and Jail. It is hoped to secure by this arrangement even a more efficient administration than at present for the abolished Districts, whilst a considerable saving of establishment is effected. The four Taluks of the northern half of Hassan, *viz.* Manjarabad, Hassan, Belur and Arsikere, will be similarly placed under an independent Assistant Commissioner, and added on for purposes of accounts to the small District of Kadur. The four Taluks of the southern half, *viz.* Arkalgud, Channarayapatna, Nagamangala and Attikuppa, with the Mandya Taluk, will be similarly constituted, the charge of an Assistant Commissioner to be stationed at French Rocks and added to the Mysore District.

In the Judicial Department also, in which the number of Courts is quite out of proportion to the work to be done, some reductions are intended to be effected almost immediately. The Munsiffs' Courts at Chintamani, Closepet, Hunsur and Davangere will be abolished, adding their jurisdiction to other adjoining Munsiffs, who have not at present sufficient work.

The Sub-Judges' Courts of the two abolished Districts will necessarily be also abolished, and it is also proposed to abolish the Sub-Court at Kolar, adding its jurisdiction to the Sub-Court at Bangalore, which is very conveniently situated as regards several Taluks of the Kolar District. It is believed that hereafter another Sub-Court can also be done away with when Railway facilities are extended towards Kadur.

The three District Judges will remain for a time, lower paid Native officers being substituted for the remaining two European Judges, until they are absorbed in the High Court.

The three Judges of the High Court, in addition to their appellate functions, can easily undertake the Sessions work of the whole Province, the Sub-Judges in the remoter Districts being vested with Assistant Sessions Judges' powers.

It is in contemplation simultaneously to put an end to the present ruinous system of double appeals. From the Sub-Judges' Court there will be but one appeal to the High Court; and in the case of suits instituted in Munsiffs' Courts, the appeals from which would lie to the Sub-Judge, a second appeal to the High Court would be

allowed free of stamp duty where the Sub-Judge has reversed the decision of the Munsiff. If the Sub-Judge confirm the Munsiff's decision and if the losing party wishes to appeal to the High Court, he will be required to pay the stamp duty, which is not to be awarded against his opponent. The High Court in these cases are to be Judges of both fact and law, as the restriction of second appeals to questions of law leads to a considerable failure of justice, and deprives the suitors of the benefits of a judgment by a plurality of Judges of higher status based on equitable considerations embracing fact as well as law.

The above reductions, it is estimated, will effect an annual saving of about two lakhs of rupees. Additional savings are expected from the abolition of 5 out of 8 District Jails which at present contain but few prisoners; from the revision of the Anche Establishments which have been maintained on a needlessly extravagant scale; from the abolition of the establishments of the numerous travellers' bungalows in the Province which are scarcely used by European travellers; and also the feeding establishments at several of the chuttrums, in which there is great abuse, though the savings under this last head will be devoted to the improvement of the chuttrums so as to afford better accommodation to the larger numbers of native travellers.

The Medical and Public Works Departments remain to be re-organized as regards work, but not with the view of reductions, which have already been effected, and the Press arrangements have also to be revised.

The Railway to Mysore may be now regarded as in full working order, being pronounced by competent judges to be one of the best-made lines, notwithstanding the difficult gradients, which are unavoidable. The traffic of passengers during the present Dasara would have given you an opportunity of judging how immense a boon it is to the country. The Railway, which was estimated at 35½ lakhs, will have cost, when the accounts are adjusted and the few remaining buildings are completed, 43 lakhs, or about 50,000 rupees per mile. The increase regulated from the maintenance of the line during the first year chargeable to Capital having been left out in the original estimate; from an increased provision of Rolling Stock and engines; and from the bridges and other works having cost more than the estimate, contrary to the expectations of the Engineer-in-Chief. The Railway, nevertheless, cannot be regarded as a costly line. Under economical management it is already yielding a next return of 3 per cent on the capital outlay, notwithstanding that the goods traffic has not yet commenced to be carried to the great extent. The working expenses are kept within 50 per cent of the gross earnings. Calculating from the returns of the last three months, the coaching traffic may be expected to earn two lakhs per annum or about Rs. 50 per week per mile; and if the goods traffic soon commences to yield as much and the working expenses are kept below 50 per cent of the earnings, the Railway is certain to yield a net return of 5 per cent, notwithstanding its comparatively large Capital cost. The Railway has been constructed partly from current revenue and partly out of the comparatively large cash balances which had to be kept up to meet the demand for subsidy during months when the collections do not coming in. Under arrangements sanctioned by the Government of India, to receive the annual subsidy of 24½ lakhs in two equal instalments in January and March, the collection season, a smaller amount of cash balances is found sufficient to carry on the work of administration. The few remaining liabilities being adjusted in the present year out of the current revenue, the State from next year will own the Mysore Railway unencumbered by any debt, and adding two lakhs to the annual revenue from its earnings.

The wants of the Province in respect of the Railway were sketched in my last year's address; out of the lines therein mentioned, it is now proposed to undertake only the Railway from Bangalore to Tiptur, a distance of about 85 miles, for which purpose the raising of a loan of 20 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government of India. This loan, bearing 5 per cent interest, has been successfully floated, the tenders received averaging 99 per cent, the loan paper was selling at one per cent premium. Owing to restrictions placed by the Presidency Banks' Act, the Presidency Banks, with whom we negotiated for receiving tenders for the Loan and for payment of interest at all their Branches in India, were precluded from subscribing to the loan themselves. The other Banks also kept aloof, but tenders from private

English and Native gentlemen were received from Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Peshawar, Kurrachee, Ahmedabad and other places, to the extent of nearly one half of the Loan. But the most noticeable feature was the large amount subscribed in small sums by the ryots and merchants in the Shimoga, Kadur and Tumkur Districts, showing how much the Railway is appreciated by them. The line to Tiptur, it is expected, will be easier than the one to Mysore, with fewer and larger curves and easier gradients. At 40,000 per mile the line to Tiptur will cost 34 lakhs; so that we have to find, in addition to the amount of the loan, 14 lakhs from the current revenues for the completion of the work; but the advantages of the railway will not be sufficiently realized unless it were carried to Kadur, a further distance of about 40 miles, so as to open out the Coffee District of Kadur and the great arecanut mart of Birur and bring it into nearer communication with Shimoga. This we can accomplish gradually from current revenues if a further loan of 10 lakhs were allowed to be locally raised hereafter, leaving the further extension of the Railway to join the Hubli-Goa, and Bellary line for future consideration.

The Railway work up to Tumkur, exclusive of permanent way, was given out on contract on terms favorable to Government to local Native contractors of respectability, possessing adequate means, and a contract has also been entered into with an English firm for the supply of the permanent way materials on terms more favorable than were obtained for the Mysore Railway. It is intended to obtain the sleepers required from the local teak forests.

In undertaking these local Railways it was intended not only to meet the necessary and urgent wants of the people as regards facilities of communication, but also to train up Natives in the working of Railways and of the engines and machinery connected with them; and thereby also to diffuse the practice of handling machinery amongst the people. In this view, the Government had to congratulate itself in having secured native contractors to undertake the construction of the Tumkur Railway, as they will be thereby encouraged to undertake other lines hereafter.

Native Assistants have been provided to the Superintendents in the Locomotive, Engineering and Traffic Branches of the Railway, and arrangements are being made for placing a number of native young men of intelligence and good health and physique in the Locomotive Workshops to receive their training, so that hereafter a considerable portion of the working staff may be manned from them.

The proposed extension of the Mysore Railway towards the Wynaad to join the Western Coast has to be given up for the present, excepting a short extension to Nanjangud, a distance of 14 miles which will be useful both on account of the importance of the place and the facility which the Railway will afford for the conveyance of timber felled in the State Forests and floated down the Cauvery River. But a concession is about to be granted for a period of 10 years laying 100 miles of steam Tramway of 20 inches gauge on the existing roads towards Coorg and the Wynaad interfering with cart traffic. This, when completed, will afford all necessary facilities for traffic and will serve as feeders to the Mysore Railway until it could be extended in the above directions.

I have now to place before you the financial results of the last year's administration. They are as follows :—

RECEIPTS.

Items.	1881—82.	Items.	1881—82.
Land Revenue ...	70,20,842	Education ...	28,491
Forest ...	7,05,619	Medical ...	667
Abkari ...	12,73,523	Military ...	3,259
Mohatarfa ...	2,67,385	Public Works ...	17,531
Sayer ...	4,42,547	State Railway ...	1,68,907
Salt ...	12,950	Mining Leases ...	1,16,996
Stamps ...	4,95,831	Miscellaneous ...	1,13,295
Law and Justice ...	1,28,019		
Anche Postal Receipts ...	55,129	Total.....	1,08,50,991

EXPENDITURE.

Items.		1881—82.
Interest		4,52,471
Refunds		43,877
Land Revenue Establishment.	Deputy Commissioners and Establishments ...	2,40,349
	Assistant Commissioners and Establishment...	88,197
	Revenue Survey ...	2,41,227
	Taluk Establishments ...	5,66,678
	Inam Department ...	12,576
	Remuneration to Village Servants	2,29,898
	Other Items	24,503
Forest		2,23,071
Abkari		31,607
Sayer		15,260
Stamps		14,413
Post Office		1,59,661
Administration and Public Departments		2,11,296
Installation Charges		1,53,685
Palace Charges		10,38,986

Items.		1881—82.
Minor Departments		89,659
Law and Justice including Registration		5,93,679
Police		4,81,750
Education		1,58,836
Muzarayi		2,69,763
Medical		1,64,208
Stationery and Printing ...		76,299
Allowances and assignment under Treaties ...		25,08,933
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances ...		25,431
Pensions and Gratuities ...		2,70,406
Miscellaneous		1,22,677
Military (Local Force) ...		7,53,420
Public Works Department ...		10,70,702
State Railway	Capital Account ...	14,99,003
	Revenue Account..	1,03,636
Total.....		1,19,33,157

The revenues amounted to 108½ lakhs of rupees, but they include a little more than a lakh derived from the Gold Mining leases, not, however, as the result of their working, but in the shape of deposits made for the leases, and by the commutation of the Royalty in one instance. The prospects of these mines are as yet uncertain, so that no receipts under this head can be calculated upon for future years. Leaving out this item, therefore, and 1½ lakhs of rupees the gross earnings of the Mysore Railway, the receipts from the ordinary revenues amount to 106 lakhs of rupees. The Land Revenue Settlements for the year show an increase of a lakh of rupees over the preceding year. It results from lands relinquished during the Famine having been, to a small extent, taken up again in the Tumkur and Bangalore Districts. There was also an increase of half a lakh from the substitution of the acreage assessments on coffee lands for the Halat duty, which was dwindling down to a very small figure. As an encouragement to the planters half the full assessment was authorized to be levied for the first 5 years in cases in which estates required to be worked up, so that at the end of the above period there will be a further increase of another half a lakh of rupees. Owing to the above considerate treatment, coffee lands which, it was said, would be largely thrown up, have not been relinquished to any considerable extent.

The working of the Sandal and other Forest resources has received every attention, and shows an increase of revenue under that head.

There was also a considerable increase in Abkari, owing to the gradual recovery of the Province from the effects of famine, and unfair combination having been guarded against in the giving out of the contracts.

There was also an increase of more than a lakh of rupees under Sayer in the receipts from arecanuts, which fell off considerably during the Famine.

The small variations under other heads of receipts call for no explanation.

The expenditure during the year amounted to 119 lakhs, of which 15 lakhs were incurred on account of the construction of the Mysore Railway, and 1 lakh on account of its working.

Deducting the above, and also the special item of 1½ lakhs of rupees incurred on account of the Installation charge, the ordinary annual expenditure amounts to only 101½ lakhs of rupees, inclusive of the administration charges of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; and with the further reduction of establishments about to be carried out as already referred to there can be no question as to an annual surplus of five lakhs being secured for railway purposes, and the net income from the Mysore Railway will be an addition.

I must now briefly notice how the several subjects brought forward by you during our last year's discussions have been disposed of by the Government. [Here the several subjects were noticed *seriatim*; and the address was then concluded with the following:]

I cannot conclude this address without referring again to what I urged last year, the great importance of the development of the various industries in the Province, though owing to the heavy work of organization which devolved on the Government during the year, it has not been able to accomplish anything in this direction. The Association which was proposed for the promotion of Science and Industry has not yet been formed, but I assure you that no further time will be lost in organizing it. The Eurasian Association is now actively engaged in endeavouring to introduce industrial life amongst that important class of the population. His Highness' Government has made large grants of lands to the Association on favorable terms for a short period, in order that such members of the Eurasian community as may be in want of other occupation may find a home and the means of pursuing agricultural industry. The experiment is attended with difficulties, as these classes have hitherto looked down upon labor as beneath them, but should the patriotic efforts made by the more enlightened members amongst them be crowned with the success they deserve, it will have an important bearing on the general agriculture and industry of the country, as the improvements of foreign agriculture are likely to be readily adopted by them, and when tried by them practically and successfully, will be soon taken up by the Native population around.

A Woollen Manufactory on a small scale has been established in Bangalore by private agency. The establishment of a Cotton Mill and of a Paper manufactory, improvements in the cultivation of wheat and cotton and in the breeding of sheep for wool are all yet in the stage of incubation ; but they are all unimportant compared with the great addition which could be made to the wealth of the Province by the extension of the Silk Industry. The soil and climate of the Province are eminently suited for the cultivation of mulberry and the rearing of silk worms, and if France and Italy and other European countries could annually produce some crores of rupees worth of silk, there is no reason why, by proper attention to the subject, the silk industry in the Province should not annually yield 10 lakhs of rupees or more. The subject is already engaging the attention of some practical Englishmen. The Government is prepared to accord every support and encouragement for the advancement of the industry, though it does not consider it proper to embark on the enterprize on its own account.

I must, however, again repeat that whatever Government or any few outsiders can do must be small compared with what the great mass of the population engaged in industrial pursuits could accomplish in their several occupations when stirred up by a desire for advancement. When all the world around is making marvellous progress, the 200 millions of people in the country cannot much longer continue in their long sleep, simply following the traditions of their ancestors of 2,000 years ago, and earning a miserable subsistence, ready to be crushed on the first occurrence of a famine or other calamity. Steam began to be utilized in Europe as a motive power in manufactures only at the beginning of the present century. India then used to export cloths to England. Now England, notwithstanding a severe competition from the other countries of Europe and America, supplies the greater portion of the world with cloths and other manufactures. These are not the fruits of any large individual discoveries which alone can attract the attention of the official mind, but the result of numerous industrial men devoting their intelligence to effect small discoveries and improvements from day to day in their several occupations which in their aggregate produce such marvellous wealth and general prosperity.

What then may not be accomplished if the large population in this country once entered on a similar career of progress. The one great problem to be solved by Indian statesmen is how the people could be roused from the crushing influence of officialdom and stirred up to industrial enterprize and progress, His Highness' Government is most anxious to do what lies in its humble power in this direction ; but now that a new era of representative institutions and self-government is commencing to infuse new life into the nation, the Government must look to you, as the representatives of the people, to spread these ideas amongst them, and rouse them to a sense of their true interest and importance.

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